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cal papers: Some variations in plants, by F. M. ANDREWS; Report of the work in corn pollination (III), by M. L. FISHER; New and notable members of the Indiana flora, by E. J. GRIMES; A monograph of the common Indiana species of *Hypoxyylon*, by CHARLES E. OWENS; The improvement of medicinal plants, by F. A. MILLER; Nutrients in green shoots of trees, by E. J. PETRY; The New York apple tree canker, by LEX R. HESLER; Value of fertilizing constituents of weeds of Indiana; analysis of ironweeds, by FRANK MATHERS and Miss GAIL M. STAPP; The prevalence and prevention of smiting smut in Indiana, by C. T. ORTON; Indiana fungi (II), by J. M. VAN HOOK; Diseases of ginseng caused by Sclerotinia, by GEO. A. OSNER; Additions to the flora of the Lower Wabash Valley (by Dr. J. SCHNECK), by CHARLES C. DEAM; Plants new or rare in Indiana, by CHARLES C. DEAM; The unattached aerial forms of plant rusts in North America, by A. G. JOHNSON.—J. M. C.

Sylloge Fungorum.⁸—Volumes XIX and XX of this extended work, bearing the subsidiary title *Index Iconum Fungorum*, contains a bibliographical index to illustrations of fungi, and includes references to works of many of the early as well as the more recent authors. References to illustrations are indicated briefly but clearly; synonyms are introduced frequently and serve as a ready and unmistakable means of cross reference. Volume XIX enumerates alphabetically the genera *Abrothallus* to *Lysurus* inclusive, and Volume XX continues with *Macowanites* to *Zythia*. The species under their respective genera and the bibliographical references thereto are likewise in alphabetical sequence, and the terminology is in accordance with the international rules of botanical nomenclature. The amount of detailed and painstaking labor involved in the achievement of such a task is enormous, but the final result in this case is a valuable work of reference, indispensable to the mycologist and helpful to the general student of botany.—J. M. GREENMAN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—C. A. DARLING (Torreya 12:155-164. 1912) has issued a "Key to the wild and cultivated trees in autumn." The key is intended for use in the field for the identification of trees occurring in eastern United States.—A. DAVIDSON (Bull. So. Cal. Acad. Sci. 11:77. pl. 1. 1912) describes and illustrates a new species of *Frasera* (*F. puberulenta*) from California.—B. O. DODGE (Mycologia 4:218-222. pls. 62, 63. 1912) describes and illustrates a new species of *Ascobolus* (*A. magnificus*) from artificial cultures

⁸ SACCARDO, P. A., *Sylloge Fungorum omnium hucusque cognitorum*. Vols. XIX and XX. *Index Iconum Fungorum* enumerans eorundem figuras omnes hucusque editas ab auctoribus sive antiquis sive recentioribus. Ductu et consilio P. A. SACCARDO. Congessit J. B. TRAVERSO. Roy. 8vo. Vol. XIX, pp. xi+1158; Vol. XX, pp. 1310. Sumptibus P. A. SACCARDO. Typis Seminarii. Patavii, 23 March 1910, and 25 May 1911.

conducted in New York City.—J. R. DRUMMOND (Bot. Mag. t. 8451. 1912) describes and illustrates a new species of *Agave* (*A. disceptata*) supposed to be native of Central America.—A. A. HELLER (Muhlenbergia 8:82-84. 1912) in continuation of studies on the genus *Lupinus* records a new species (*L. borealis*) from the Yukon region, Canada.—W. A. MURRILL (Mycologia 4:163-169. pl. 68. 1912) under the title "Illustrations of fungi XI" describes and illustrates several species, 4 of which are new to science. The same author (*ibid.* 205-217) begins a series of articles on the "Agaricaceae of the Pacific Coast"; in the first article 12 new species are characterized.—C. R. ORTON (*ibid.* 194-204. pls. 70, 71. 1912) in a paper on "Correlation between certain species of *Puccinia* and *Uromyces*" describes a new fungus (*Puccinia uniporula*). The type was found on *Carex pubescens* Muhl., collected at London, Canada.—L. QUEHL (Monatsschr. für Kakteenk. 22:102-105. 1912) describes and illustrates a new species of *Echinocactus* (*E. violaciflorus*) from Mexico.—C. REA and H. C. HAWLEY (Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad. 31: part 13. pp. 1-26. pl. 1. 1912) in a report on the fungi of Clare Island, have published a new genus (*Candelspora*); the fungus was found on leaves of *Ilex aquifolia*.—A. REHDER (Rhodora 14:97-102. 1912) records a new *Rhododendron* (*R. carolinianum*) from North Carolina and a hitherto undescribed form (*R. minus* f. *Harbisonii*) from Georgia.—L. W. RIDDLER (Mycologia 4:125-140. 1912) enumerates 113 species of lichens, collected in Jamaica by the late Professor CLARA EATON CUMMINGS; the paper includes several new combinations and 11 species new to science.—S. SCHÖNLAND (Rec. Alb. Mus. 2:251-253. pl. 12. 1912) describes and illustrates a new genus (*Neopatersonia*) of the Liliaceae from the region of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.—R. SCHLECHTER (Rep. Sp. Nov. 10:480-486. 1912) has published 8 new species of orchids from Central America. The same author (*Orchis* 6:63-69. pls. 12, 13. 1912) in an article entitled "Neue und seltene Garten-Orchideen" describes several novelties, including a new orchid (*Stelis Henonisiana*) native of Colombia.—O. E. SCHULZ (Bot. Jahrb. 46:613-628. 1912) presents a revision of the genus *Clibadium*, recognizing 19 species, 3 being new to science.—F. J. SEAVER (Mycologia 4:115-124. pls. 66, 67. 1912) publishes the results of a taxonomic study of the genus *Lasiosphaeria*, recognizing 10 species of which 2 are characterized as new.—E. E. SHERFF (Rhodora 14:164. 1912) records a new variety of *Rudbeckia* (*R. subtomentosa* var. *Craigii*) from Missouri.—S. A. SKAN (Bot. Mag. t. 8436. 1912) describes and illustrates a new *Calceolaria* (*C. Forgetii*) from Peru.—M. SLOSSON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 39:285-288. pl. 23. 1912) has published two new ferns from tropical America.—W. W. SMITH and G. H. CAVE (Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 4:141-260. 1911) under the title "The vegetation of the Zemu and Llonakh valleys of Sikkim" enumerate somewhat over 1000 species of plants from the Selaginellaceae to the Compositae and include a new genus, namely *Parajaeschkea*, referred to the Gentianaceae.—W. W. SMITH (*ibid.* 273-282) in an article entitled "Some additions to the flora of Burma" describes several species new to science and proposes a new genus (*Craibiodendron*) of the Ericaceae.—A. T. SPEARE

(*Phytopathology* **2**: 135-137. *pl.* 12. 1912) describes and illustrates a new fungus (*Gibellula suffulta*), found on an unidentified species of spider at Wiamea, Hawaii.—P. C. STANLEY (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **25**: 119, 120. 1912) proposes a new genus (*Wootonella*), based on *Ximenesia encelioides* var. *nana* Gray.—F. STEPHANI (Sp. Hep. **4**: 801-824. 1912) has issued title-page and index to volume 4, and (*ibid* **5**: 1-176) continues the record of species, many of which are new to science.—H. and P. SYDOW (Leafl. Philipp. Bot. **5**: 1133-1147. 1912) have published 24 new species of fungi from the Island of Palawan, P.I., and include the following new genera: *Nematothecium* of the Perisporiaceae and *DiscosIELLA*, a genus related to *Discosia*.—F. THEISSEN (Beih. Bot. Centralbl. **29**: 45-73. 1912) under the title "Zur Revision der Gattung *Dimerosporium*" characterizes a new genus (*Dichothrix*) of the Eurotiaceae.—W. WEINGART (Monatsschr. für Kakteenk. **22**: 83, 84. 1912) has described a new species of *Echinocereus* (*E. Weinbergii*) introduced into cultivation from North America, and (*ibid.* 106-109) a new species of *Cereus* (*C. Vaupelii*) from Haiti.—H. F. WERNHAM (Journ. Bot. **50**: 156-164. 1912) presents a revision of the genus *Bertia*, recognizing 33 species of which 5 are new to science.—K. M. WIEGAND (Rhodora **14**: 117-161. *pls.* 95, 96. 1912) presents an interesting and thorough revision of the genus *Amelanchier* in eastern North America, recognizing 8 species of which 3 are characterized as new. The revision is of particular value on account of a clear key to the species and full citation of exsiccatae.—W. ZEH (Notizblatt **5**: 268-273. 1912) has described several new species in the genus *Liagora* and includes one from California, one from Guadeloupe, and one from Brazil.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Periodicity of tropical vegetation.—On account of the abundance of its data, VOLKENS⁹ report on the results of his observations in Java, 1901-1902, is perhaps the most valuable of a series of recent articles upon the problems and conditions of foliar periodicity in the tropics. Exact records of the behavior of individual trees of over 100 species growing in the Buitenzorg Gardens show almost all possible variations of foliage conditions, from trees regularly deciduous once or twice a year, through evergreens with marked periodicity, to others with uniform foliage gradually renewed throughout the entire year. Attention is directed to the marked individuality not only of species and of individual trees of the same species, but also of individuals of different ages, and even of different branches of the same tree. VOLKENS shows that a moderate amount of climatic periodicity exists at Buitenzorg, especially in precipitation, relative humidity, and insolation; also that a large majority of the trees show a definite foliar periodicity, but concludes that no coincidence or causal connection can be established between the two classes of phenomena. He rejects as most improbable the influence of the salt content

⁹ VOLKENS, G., Laubfall und Lauberneuerung in den Tropen. 8vo, pp. 142. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1912. *M* 3.80.